7: Joest--57 [5] E-5 (no date) 1882 Formosan Aborigines
116, 127, 162 Chin-hoan

We have no information about the size of the Chinwan group; the estimates which have been made by the Chinese are not reliable.

14: Tamai--94 J-2 (1896) 1896 Formosan Aborigines
116, 175, 127 Chin-hoan

On February 3, 1896, Governor-general Kabayama sent an expedition from Kelung to the Mareisha villages, the villages of Tschinwan. The conquered Chinese had sought refuge in those villages and had made efforts to induce the Tschinwans to rebel against the Japanese rule.

Reporters from the most important Japanese newspapers accompanied the expeditionary forces. The reports of Mr. Michio Kurosaki, a correspondent of the Osaka-Asaki-Shinbun, a daily with a circulation of over 100,000, offer the most detailed account of this expedition. The following is my own translation of this article, to which I have added pertinent facts from other newspapers and periodicals.

"It may be well to note that interior Formosa, still little known to the western world, is in actuality one of the better-known areas of the world in Japanese administrative and scholarly circles. After the acquisition of Formosa by Japan in 1895 foreign researchers were discouraged from study [2] there. The languages barrier, extremely rough terrain, prevalence of tropical diseases, and the existence of the custom of head-hunting also effectively barred Japanese ethnologists until about 1930, although various Japanese governmental agencies concerned with the aborigines had produced a substantial number of works since shortly after the turn of the century. With the gradual acculturation of the wild tribes, extensive field work was begun in 1930 under the direction of the late Professor Utsurikawa Nenozō of Taihoku University.

As a result of this field work a considerable number of works were published in journal and book form in Japanese, among them a work covering the mythology of all of the interior tribes by Ogawa Naoyoshi and Asai Erin. (3) The translations given here

3. Ogawa Naoyoshi and Asai Erin, Taiwan Takasagozoku Densetsu Shū ('Myths and Traditions of the Formosan Native Tribes') (Tokyo Tokō Shoin, 1935).

are all from the part of this work executed by Ogawa, former head of the Linguistic Institute of Taihoku University, Taihoku, Formosa. Other available Japanese works on

116, 114, 127

Formosan mythology (4) are essentially free paraphrases of the tales collected by

4. See Bibliography.

Ogawa and Asai."

17: Norbeck--2 (no date) 1950 Formosan Aborigines
116, 114, 121, 127

"Professor Ogawa's work, [MC: on the mythology of the interior tribes, translations of which have been used by Norbeck in the present study] prepared from material gathered directly in the field, appears to be meticulously executed and contains considerable linguistic data. Unfortunately, all of the tales are removed from ethnographic context. Professor Ogawa, in fact, states that he considers his work to be primarily of linguistic value. For an analytic study of primitive folklore, an ethnological knowledge of the people concerned is of course imperative. The meager information gained from the available works in European languages and from a cursory examination of Japanese sources at hand is inadequate for such a study and, therefore, this paper is devoted principally to the comparison of tale motifs with those of other areas."

34: Del Re--38 U-4 (no date) No Date Formosans Aborigines
116, 114, 127

"The island has been occasionally visited by Japanese scientific expeditions which have collected much valuable data that still remain to be fully studied. In 1937, Dr. Stewart of Columbia University (New York), accompanied by two other foreigners, made a stay there of about two months studying the life of the islanders from the point of view of analytical psychology. To him I am indebted for the account of the Yami cosmos, as well as for a number of native drawings and photographs."